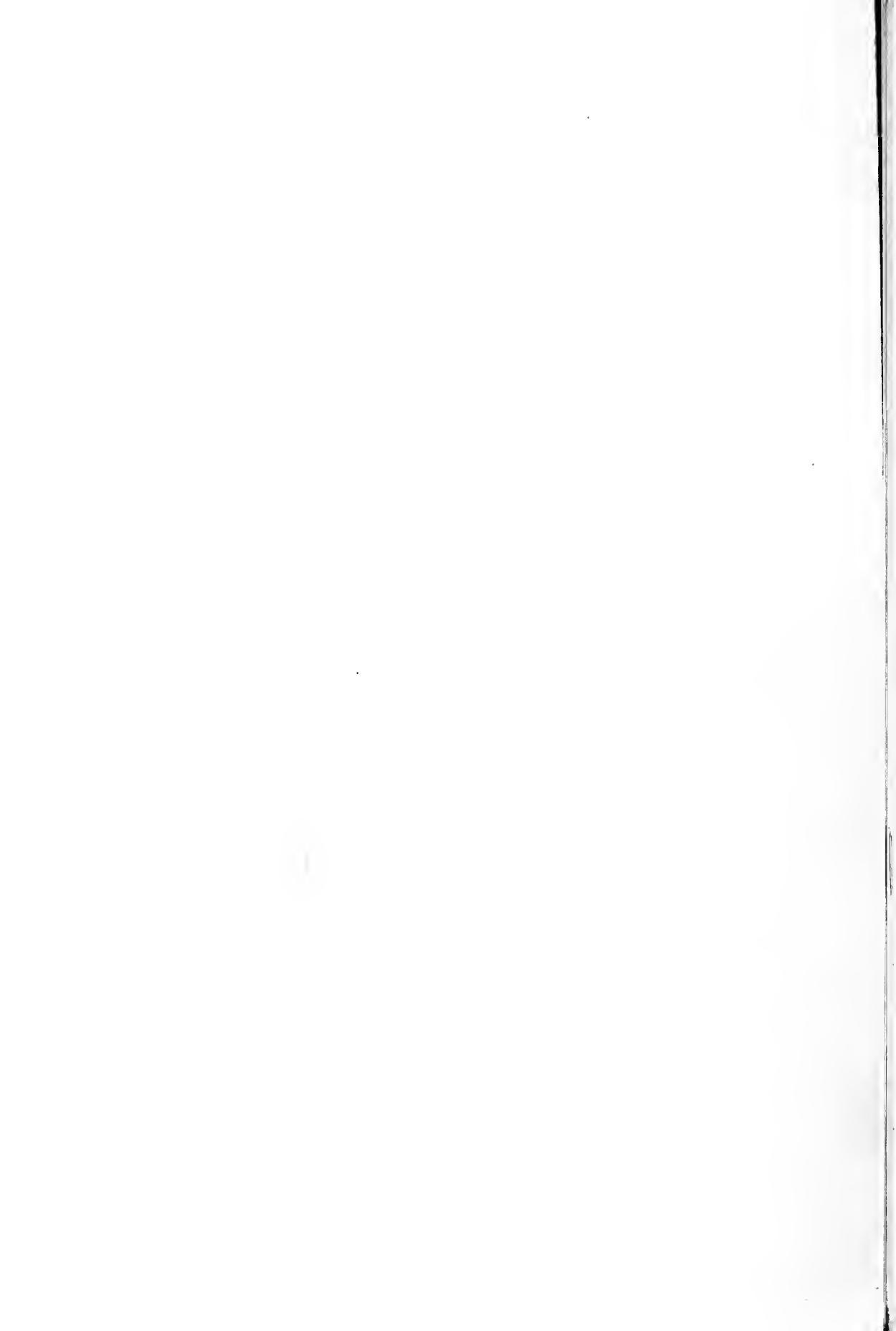


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BARTELDES HELPS FOR PLANTERS

THE COST OF LIVING HAS BEEN REDUCED—BUT—most of our incomes have also been reduced so that all of us need to practice thrift and economy.

A good garden, well planned and well taken care of will do wonders in helping out on your income. And furthermore, vegetables fresh from your garden are much superior to those you buy in the store.

Plant a garden, but don't waste your time on poor seeds. Get the best. Plant Barteldes Seeds. They have been satisfying others for 54 years, and you will be well pleased with them.

We have put in this booklet some information to supplement our catalog and we hope you will find this information helpful. With this booklet is sent our latest Pink List, giving the current quantity of all the latest and best seeds. Study this list carefully, as it will SAVE YOU MONEY.

GARFIELD ON AGRICULTURE.

PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD, one of America's noblest statesmen and a patriot-martyr to the public service, paid in his life-time the following tribute to the farm and farm life: "At the head of all sciences and arts; at the head of all civilization and progress stands—not militarism, the science that kills; not commerce, the art that accumulates wealth—but agriculture, the mother of all industry and the maintainer of life."

NEW DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA.

THE ZINNIA is so easy to grow and does so well that it is one of our most popular flowers. We offer in this new Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia a variety that is just as easy to grow as the common Zinnia and bears flowers which are far superior.

Imagine a Zinnia which looks so much like a Dahlia that when both are cut from the plants and placed side by side it is hard to tell one from the other.

Be the first in your neighborhood to grow this beautiful Zinnia. Pkt. 15c.



LAWRENCE, KANSAS

ALFALFA--The Money Maker ALFALFA FACTS.

Bet on alfalfa and you have a cinch.

You can tell an alfalfa farmer by the way his folks dress.

The old master is teaching us to grow alfalfa by dry seasons.

Don't risk all your chances on one hook—grow some alfalfa on every farm.

Alfalfa is the Wonder Plant, the Aladdin grass, the hay with the greenback touch.

Alfalfa will transform a farm faster than all the fads that ever broke a bank account.

Alfalfa is the king of fertilizers and the czar of forage feed—as good as wheat bran and brings good luck better than a brindle pup.

Alfalfa is the best solution of "How to Keep the Boy on the Farm," for he never finds time to leave the stuff during the groving season.

ALFALFA MAKES MORE MONEY WHEN INOCULATED

So many farmers get fair stands and good crops of Alfalfa without inoculation that it is generally thought that inoculation is unnecessary.

In most cases inoculation is not necessary but it is always profitable. Alfalfa, Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Beans and other legumes have the power of taking free Nitrogen from the air and storing in this root system. This is done by means of certain bacteria which may or may not be present in the soil. Each variety requires a special bacteria and it is often doubtful whether or not this special bacteria is present in the soil.

The way to look at this question is from a dollar and cents viewpoint. We know of instances where inoculation has increased the Alfalfa yield three tons per acre. These, of course, are exceptions; but consider for a moment a very small increase of one-sixth of a ton per acre per cutting. In three cuttings this would be one-half ton, worth from \$10.00 to \$12.00. Deduct the cost of your bacteria from this and you have your net profit or extra profit on inoculation. This is for the first year. The increase or extra yields in succeeding years would be all profit.

Can you afford to pass up this extra profit? We think not. Especially when you consider that inoculation not only adds to the crop but also to the fertility of the soil.

BARTELDES INOCULATOR.

1 acre	\$0.75
2 acres.....	1.40
4 acres.....	2.25
6 acres.....	3.00

WESTROBAC.

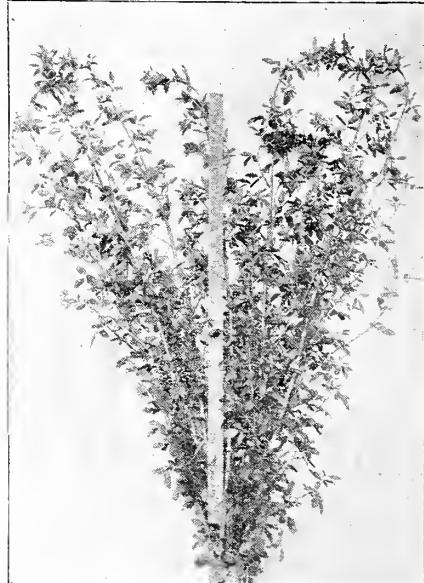
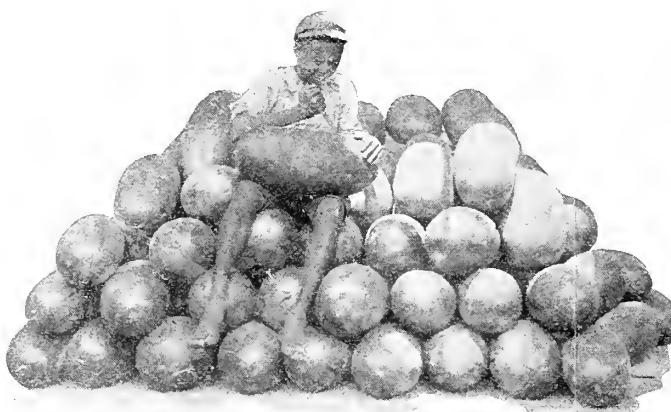
1/4 acre	\$0.50
1 acre	2.00
100 acres at.....	1.90

Be Sure to State on What Variety of Seed You Wish to Use This Bacteria.

BARTELDES WATER MELONS.

What farm is complete without a watermelon patch? If you do not have room in the garden, plant a few hills in the corn field. This can be done very easily after the corn is laid by.

Plant some for the market also. It is an easy task to take a few loads to town, and they bring good money.



SPECIAL OFFER OF MELON SEEDS.
 1 oz. Tom Watson 10c
 For home use and shipping.
 1 oz. Icing 10c
 For home use.
 1 oz. Cuban Queen 10c
 A good big melon.
 1 oz. Sweetheart 10c
 A dandy sweet melon.
 1 oz. Burrell Gem Musk Melon..... 10c
 Good for market and home use.
 1 oz. Hackensack 10c
 A fine big musk melon.
 Special Price 45c POSTPAID. 60c

A BARGAIN.
 Mixed Watermelon Seed.
 Good Varieties and Good Combination
 1/4 lb. 20c, 1/2 lb. 35c, 1 lb. 60c.
 Postpaid.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND ECONOMICAL FLOWER GARDEN OF EASY CULTURE.

A handsome round flower bed can be made very easily and very cheaply by following this plan. In the center is one tall red canna, then six dwarf yellow cannas, then a row of Bartelde's Colossal Zinnia, then a row of Dwarf Nasturtiums. All hardy and easy to grow.

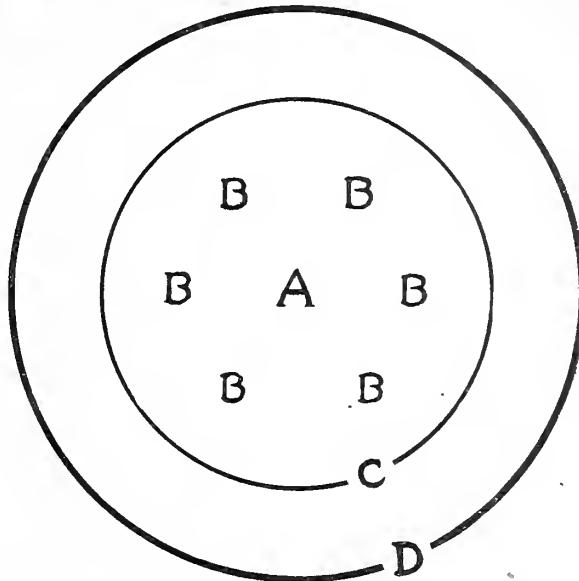
A-1 Pennsylvania Canna	15c
B-6 Yellow King Humbert Cannas.....	65c
C-2 Pkt. Bartelde's Colossal Zinnia....	30c
D-1 oz. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums....	15c

Postpaid.....\$1.25

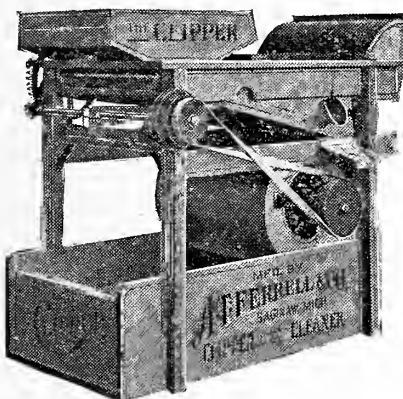
A GOOD BORDER.

A very attractive border for a path, walk or driveway can be had very easily by planting Four O'Clock and Sweet Alyssum. The Four O'Clock makes a compact bush or miniature tree from two to three feet tall, varying with soil, and it is covered with blooms until cut down by hard frost. The Alyssum makes a solid sheet of white and a fine combination with the Four O'Clock.

There is no flower of easier culture than the Four O'Clock. It opens late in the afternoon and closes as soon as the sun gets hot. On cloudy days it remains open later. It gives a variety of color, ranging from white striped, pink, magenta, scarlet and through pale to deep yellow. It is really a perennial, and its thick, fleshy roots may be dug in the fall, and wintered like dahlias, but it grows so easily and quickly from seed, this is hardly worth while.



A Good Plan for a Round Flower Bed 7 to 9 Feet in Diameter.



USE A FANNING MILL.

A fanning mill is not a common sight, but just as scales are the high sign of a successful farmer, so the successful farmer usually has a fanning mill sticking around somewhere. Of course, it is not used a large number of hours during the year, but even so, the acre cost on one is but five cents, because its first cost is low and its upkeep is generally next to nothing. Its usefulness cannot be questioned. The screenings that are taken to the elevator and for which the owner is docked and receives nothing can be transferred to very valuable feed through a little elbow grease or gasoline power applied at the crank of a fanning mill. And this is not the only saving. One gets out of hauling this extra weight to market and also insures himself of clean, plump seed for planting, a consideration of great worth. The next best thing is having seed cleaned at the elevator; but this introduces the contamination danger of weed seeds.—"From the County Agent."

GET THE BEST—BUY A CLIPPER.

The Clipper differs from other grain cleaners in that it has a vertical air blast. This is a very important feature. By means of this vertical air blast in conjunction with the screens the Clipper is able to make the most difficult separations.

The grains and seeds of different sizes are separated by means of the screens. Each mill comes equipped with a set of twelve screens of different sizes. This equipment is sufficient to take care of all general farm cleaning.

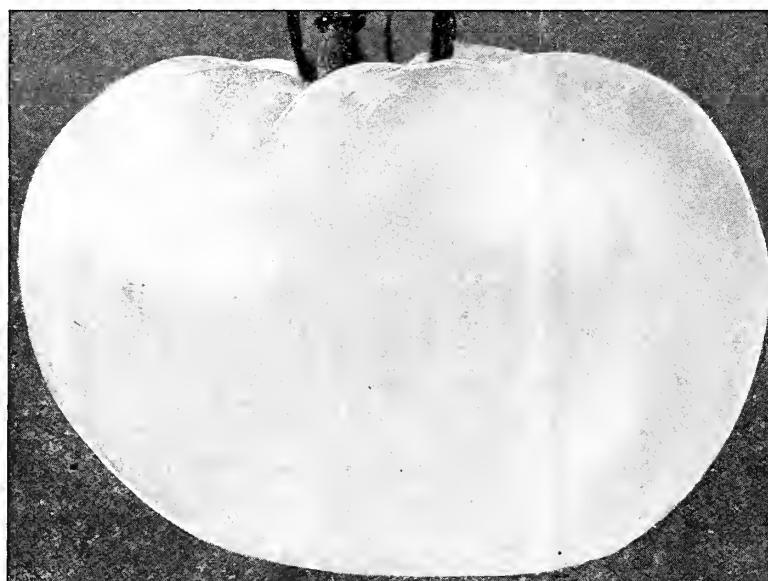
After the grain or seed has passed over the screens which take out those grains or seed which are either too large or too small, the good seed passes over or through the vertical air blast. This air blast blows out the light or shriveled grains and leaves only the plump, heavy grains or seed. This vertical air blast can be regulated so that the most perfect separation can be made.

We have been using Clipper Mills in all of our warehouses for over thirty years, and we know they do first class work. Our cleaning must be done to perfection. You perhaps have admired the purity and cleanliness of our best grades. These are samples of the work done on a Clipper.

We carry in stock two sizes which are made especially for general farm work. The only differences between these two mills are in the size, capacity and price.

For prices of Clipper Mills see our Pink List.

SOME NOVELTIES IN VEGETABLES.



Albino Tomato.

"ALBINO"—THE WHITE TOMATO.

Can you picture a more attractive salad than a plate of a few leaves of lettuce with two slices of white tomato and two slices of red tomato?

But the color is not the only good feature of the Albino. Its flavor is delicious and entirely distinct. You must eat it to appreciate it.

Perhaps you cannot eat Tomatoes on account of the acid contained therein. If such is the case you will enjoy the Albino as it is remarkably free from acid.

The fruits are borne in clusters of from three to five, are of good size, and altogether a unique and splendid variety.

Pkt. of 15 seeds.....15c

SOME NEW ONES FROM CHINA.

PLANT THESE FOR YOUR COUNTY FAIR

SAIKYO SQUASH.



Saikyo Squash.

Saikyo is a curiously shaped Squash from China. Its odd shape makes it a splendid novelty and it is also an excellent table squash. The squash is dark green in the summer and in the fall it turns to a light brown. The flesh is thick and of delicious flavor. It is solid and a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

LONG CHINA CUCUMBER.



Long China Cucumber.

A remarkable new long green Cucumber from China. When mature about 20 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Some are straight and others curved. Vines are vigorous and cucumbers are of excellent quality. Flesh solid, crisp, and of good flavor. Mature fairly early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

CHIRIMEN SQUASH.



Chirimen Squash.

A flat, rather small but delicious squash from China. The flesh is thick, a beautiful golden yellow and fine grained. This squash can be used for pies and is delicious when baked and buttered. It can be used either in the fall or early winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

A Beautiful Picture Book
for the Children

FREE

See Inside Front Cover
of Our Catalog

THE BARTELDÉS "ALL-SEASON" GARDEN.

20 Ft.

**PLAN YOUR GARDEN AND
THEN FOLLOW YOUR
PLAN.**

Make yours an "All-Season" garden. If you will follow this plan you will be surprised at the amount of vegetables that can be grown on a small plot of only 20 by 20 feet.

The secret is in making the garden work throughout the season. In following this plan, plant the varieties printed in light face type first, and when these are out of the way follow with the heavy or black face type. By doing this, practically every part of the garden will yield two crops.

四

The varieties printed
t-h-u-s will be matured and
removed before the companion
crops require much room.

For your convenience we have made up a collection to fit this plan. These are all good varieties and are offered at a special price.

BARTELDES "ALL-SEASON" COLLECTION.

1 pkt. Radish, Crimson Giant Globe.....	\$0.05	1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top Globe.....	.05
1 pkt. Lettuce, Barteldes Denver Market.....	.05	1 pkt. Turnip, Purple Top Rutabaga .....	.05
1 lb. White Bottom Onion sets.....	.20	1 pkt. Cabbage, Danish Ballhead (Late).....	.05
1 lb. Red Bottom Onion sets.....	.20	1 oz. Beet, Early Model.....	.10
1 lb. Yellow Bottom Onion sets.....	.20	1 oz. Beet, Swisschard .....	.15
1 pkt. Carrot, Oxheart.....	.05	1 lb. Beans, Barteldes Golden Wax.....	.30
1 oz. Beet, Barteldes Early Blood Turnip..	.10	1 pkt. Turnip, Early White Egg.....	.05
1/4 lb. Peas, Gradus .....	.10	2 lb. Peas, Telephone .....	.90
1/4 lb. Peas, American Wonder.....	.10	1 pkt. Onions, Southport White Globe.....	.05
1 pkt. Cabbage, Copenhagen Market (Ely.)	.10	1 pkt. Onions, Prizetaker .....	.05
1 pkt. Radish, Barteldes Glass.....	.05	1 oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown Sugar.....	.15
1 pkt. Cabbage, Early Summer (Med.).....	.05	1 oz. Spinach, Round Summer.....	.10
1 lb. Beans, Barteldes Green Pod.....	.35	1/2 lb. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam.....	.15
1 pkt. Lettuce, Prizehead .....	.05	1/2 lb. Sweet Corn, Country Gentleman.....	.15
1 pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston .....	.05	1 Copy Barteldes Garden Guide.....	
1 pkt. Radish, White Strassburg.....	.05		
1 pkt. Radish, Icicle .....	.05		
1 pkt. Carrot, Chantenay.....	.05		
			\$4.15
		Special Offer, Postpaid.....	\$3.85

FREE PICTURE BOOK FOR THE KIDDIES

Did you notice the pretty little picture on the front cover of our general catalog? Imagine how much pleasure your children would get from a whole book of such pictures, with pretty little verses and a beautiful story.

We offer this book FREE with an order of \$3.00 worth of garden or flower seeds or \$5.00 of field seeds.

ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORT.

Here is the simplest, strongest and most efficient plant support we have ever seen.

The stake is of hardwood painted green and if repainted every season it will last for years. The heavy spring wire is also painted green and will not rust.

It is instantly adjusted to any height and can be adjusted as the plant grows without disturbing the plant. It is indispensable for Tomatoes, Roses, Peonies, Dahlias, Hydrangeas, Carnations, and any other plants needing support.

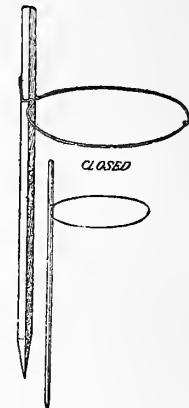
We guarantee this support to please you. Order a dozen or two with your seeds and if you are not satisfied you can return them and we will refund your money.

Three Foot 17c each, \$2.00 per dozen
 Four Foot 20c each, 2.25 per dozen
 Five Foot 22c each, 2.50 per dozen

Small Sizes for Flowers and Potted Plants.

Eighteen Inch 10c each, \$1.10 per dozen
 Twenty-four Inch 12c each, 1.25 per dozen

Postage Extra—Larger sizes weigh one pound each and small size about $\frac{1}{4}$ pound each.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.
 Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c, 1 oz. 60c,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00

MAKING THE EGG PLANT LAY.

If Egg Plant lays four good big purple "eggs" in a season it has done its duty. That is a good yield, although more may be secured in late and favorable seasons. The Egg Plant may be eaten at any stage of its career, but it is usual to permit it to grow until it is about six inches in diameter. It is rapidly growing in popularity, and there is only one way of cooking it to retain its delicate and rather impalpable flavor, and that is to fry it.

It is prepared and sliced, the slices being salted and weighted and allowed to stand in a dish for a few moments before cooking it. This proceeding removes a slightly bitter taste which sometimes persists, especially if the egg is a mature one. It is then dipped in beaten egg, rolled in flour or crumbs, and fried in hot fat.

There are many ways of cooking the Egg Plant, such as stuffing it, but its real flavor is lost to a great extent in these recipes, although they are excellent additions to the menu.

There is only one way to make an Egg Plant lay, and that is to give it plenty of moisture. Do not allow it to suffer from drought, for a dry spell checks its laying as cold weather does the chicken.

HOW MANY SEEDS TO THE OUNCE.

How many seeds to the ounce?

It is interesting and sometimes very helpful to know the number of garden seeds to the ounce. The number will vary, but the figures below are approximately correct.

1 oz. Asparagus	1,100	1 oz. Peppers	3,200
1 oz. Beans, Long Lima	30	1 oz. Popcorn, Baby Golden	425
1 oz. Beans, Ex. Ey. Lima	90	1 oz. Popcorn, White Rice	260
1 oz. Beans	80	1 oz. Pumpkin, Yankee Field	150
1 oz. Beets	1,700	1 oz. Radish	2,300
1 oz. Cabbage	7,500	1 oz. Rhubarb	1,600
1 oz. Carrots	12,500	1 oz. Spinach	2,100
1 oz. Celery	55,250	1 oz. Salsify	2,850
1 oz. Cucumber	1,100	1 oz. Squash, White Bush	290
1 oz. Egg Plant	9,800	1 oz. Squash, Hubbard	150
1 oz. Lettuce	16,450	1 oz. Sweet Corn, Stowell's	90
1 oz. Muskmelon, large seed	900	1 oz. Tomato	630
1 oz. Muskmelon, small seed	1,050	1 oz. Turnips	7,600
1 oz. Mustard	12,500	1 oz. Watermelon, small seed	225
1 oz. Onions	6,100	1 oz. Watermelon, large seed	210
1 oz. Parsnips	6,400	1 qt. Onion Sets, Hazelnut size	120
1 oz. Pea	150	1 qt. Onion Sets, Pea size	320



Sunflowers.

THE COBEA SCANDENS.

There are vines and vines, for almost every purpose, according to their variety, and they will climb strings, trellises, posts, bare walls, etc., in fact anything to which they can hold. And there is no denying the fact that they soon transform the unsightly into the beautiful as well as screening and protecting. Last year the Cobea Scandens added a new delight to our home grounds, and we found it an excellent vine of very rapid growth whose fine, clean foliage and lovely, bell-shaped flowers of violet and white were most attractive. It is particularly admirable and effective where, because of outside views or interior arrangements of rooms, some screen is necessary, though not so dense as to exclude all the light. The Cobea's fine foliage answers this purpose exactly and, being only a tender annual, may be removed the very first dark days (for frost withers them immediately) leaving the windows free during winter when more light is essential. It is an elegant climber, often growing thirty feet in a single season when given a bit of extra care and work. Its growth and flowering season can be much hastened and prolonged by planting the seeds indoors or in a hotbed very early and transplanting the young plants outdoors, after all danger of frost is over. This is the plan I followed with them and carefully lifted and trimmed two of the vines for the indoors during the winter and shall plant out again in the spring, if they flourish equally well indoors. Give them a rich soil for best results, watering freely should the hot season be droughty. It is very clean, a most commendable feature. Since we have grown it, no bugs, aphis, etc., have ever been noticed upon it.

Their dainty beauty, "Cathedral Bells," some have styled them, is especially sweet and satisfactory, in either the violet or white. Personally, I prefer the violet, or "blue" as some call the rather peculiar color.—M. G. S., Ohio.

STIM-U-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET.

Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.

A plant food in tablet form. The most modern, efficient and scientific method of fertilizing growing plants. Stim-U-plant Tablets are designed for use by all who grow plants—home gardeners, market gardeners, small fruit growers, fruit growers, florists and farmers. Their most valuable use is in feeding the growing plants. Being composed of water soluble materials of great feeding power and of known weight and percentage of plant food, Stim-U-plant Tablets can be used directly to the soil at the base of the plants to feed them definite amounts of available food. Once in the soil they immediately dissolve and mingle with the soil water, pass into the root-hairs and roots to begin feeding the plants. No matter how fertile the soil may be, Stim-U-plant is effective in feeding the crops, because of its rich, available food content. After giving Stim-U-plant Tablets a trial, use them on all your plantings. Stim-U-plant Tablets are packed in five sizes.

Trial size, 15c; small size, 30c; 100 tablets, 85c; each size postpaid.

GROW YOUR OWN BEAN POLES.

A novel and very satisfactory way of providing poles for pole beans to climb on is to plant Russian Sunflower Seed.

Plant two or three Russian Sunflower Seeds in each hill of climbing beans and thinned to leave one sunflower plant to each hill.

The bean plants will climb on this live bean pole and get the necessary support. The lower leaves of the Sunflower should be pulled off. These live bean poles are very cheap, are practical and yield a good crop of their own.

Try this plan. We can furnish the Sunflower Seed at 5c per packet postpaid. For prices of Sunflower seed in larger quantities, see our pink list.

A FREE PICTURE BOOK FOR CHILDREN

We offer on the inside front cover of our catalog a beautiful picture book for the children. This book is printed in colors, has twelve beautiful pictures like the one on the front of our catalog, has many pretty little verses and a charming story.

Your children would be delighted with it. It is free. The inside front cover of the catalog will tell you how to get it.

Onions have caused more tears for more years than any other subject in the world; they have been wept over since before the pyramids were built. There are hieroglyphic tears on ancient obelisks of the land of the Pharoahs showing that the Egyptian slaves had them for lunch. In point of antiquity the onion is the oldest and most aristocratic of vegetables and the most generally known and used, being popular in countries like China, where the Irish potato is not the staple vegetable.

PURE BRED WESTERN

THE KAFFIR YOU HAVE

You all know that the different strains of Kaffirs have become quite badly mixed during the past few years. For several years we have been seeking for a strain of pure-bred Kaffir which we could unhesitatingly recommend as being absolutely first class.

We have found it, but the quantity of seed available this year is very, very limited.



Western Black-Hull Kaffir at the Blooming Stage. Note the Uniformity in Height and the Heavy Yield of Grain.

Mr. P. E. Crabtree needs no introduction to most of you. He was connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Kansas State Experiment Station for a number of years making a specialty of grain sorghums. Mr. Crabtree has been working with grain sorghums for many years, has tested thousands of different strains and bred up several splendid strains. We know you can all have confidence in Mr. Crabtree's judgement on grain sorghums.

About the year 1914, there came to the notice of Mr. P. E. Crabtree, of Scott City, Kansas, a very distinct and impressive variety of Black-Hull Kaffir; for which almost seemingly fabulous claims were uniformly made by the farmers into whose hands it had come. Mr. Crabtree was then and subsequently in the employ of the State of Kansas and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the capacity of an Agricultural Specialist, and therefore had very unusual opportunity to investigate these claims.

For three years he met it in the show-rooms; as Superintendent of the State Fair at Hutchinson, and as Judge of Exhibits at the Liberal District Fair. It was plainly emanating from Stevens and Seward counties. On investigation, he found it in possession of numerous persons there, some of whom claimed to have had it several years and who had developed it to its already high state of perfection by a systematic course of Breeding and Selection; giving especial attention to the requirements of their climatic conditions.

He visited the district, secured the very best Hand-Selected heads possible, with special reference to Uniformity in Type, Stalk and Maturity, and placed the variety in direct competition with some thirty varieties of Kaffirs and other Sorgos of high yielding powers, in which is known as "Variety-Test Work." In 1916 these plantings were made on nineteen farms, in six counties, and in 1917 on twenty-five farms in six counties, the considerations in question being "Early-Vigor," "Drought-Resistance," "Quick-Maturity," and "Yield."

Since trying it out, repeatedly, both by "Dry-Farm" method and under Irrigation, Mr. Crabtree unhesitatingly pronounces it the greatest Black-Hull Kaffir that he has ever come in contact with. Since it is so distinct from other varieties in its field behavior, he has named it the "Western Black-Hull Kaffir." He sums up its desirable—but we will let Mr. Crabtree tell the story in his own words.

BLACK HULL KAFFIR

BEEN WAITING FOR.

CHARACTERISTICS.

"Western Black-Hull Kafir is short-jointed, very leafy, heavy leaved, extremely uniform, large seeded, heavy heading, heavy yielding, has an immensely resourceful root-system, extremely vigorous in early and subsequent Growth, excellent "Drought-Resisting" powers, matures four days quicker than the quickest maturing Dwarf variety of all the seven strains that I have tried in these tests, and is a consistent Heavy-Yielder under all conditions under which it has ever been tried. The forage is especially liked by live-stock, the leaf developing a very noticeable quantity of syrup on its surface during periods of perceptible dew. It averages only eight inches taller than the best varieties of Dwarf Kafir.

"Briefly, it was all that its friends claimed for it, when I secured it, and in addition is everything desirable that I have been able to establish within it during these few years of breeding and selection, and like all others who have tried it out, I am 'strong for it,' and stand behind it with whatever of reputation that I am possessed. I am permitting the Barteldes Seed Co. to handle it EXCLUSIVELY, as a seed-house introduction, and ask my friends to give it a trial. It can't possibly disappoint you—will certainly give you an agreeable surprise."

WHO SHOULD PLANT IT.

"Those whose Kafir is getting a little slower in Maturing each year. Those whose Kafir is becoming somewhat Mixed. Those whose Kafir produces a Maximum of Fodder, and a Minimum of Grain. Those who have never tried anything Better than the Standard variety. Those who want a Kafir that handles perfectly with a modern Corn-Binder, or due to its low and uniform Purity, is economically and perfectly topped with the Grain-Header. Those whose Kafir has been seriously handicapped from unavoidable Droughts. Those whose Kafir don't Yield heavy enough. Those who Know Mr. Crabtree—they and all their Friends."

ADAPTABILITY.

"Western Black-Hull Kafir has now been sufficiently tried out to warrant its adaptation to any part of Kansas, to the extreme eastern and the entire southeastern part of the State of Colorado, and all of Oklahoma. Those who are "from Missouri" or in any way feel like they would like to be "Shown," should order some of this seed, properly plant it the quickest after the TWENTIETH DAY OF MAY that the ground is found to be nice and warm and sufficiently dry, learn once for all what possibilities there really are in the modern Breeding and correct Selection of our most dependable varieties of farm crops, and thus be able to supply themselves and their respective neighborhoods the year following with the choicest seed that it has been possible for Skill and Modern Science to produce. Finally, please be kind enough to advise the Barteldes Seed Co. as to what success you shall have with it. They will appreciate it."

ORDER EARLY
AS THE SUPPLY OF THIS
SEED IS VERY, VERY
LIMITED.

1 lb.	25c	Postpaid
3 lbs.	50c	
6 lbs.	90c	

Three pounds will plant one acre.

We wish to have as many as possible of our customers get a start of this fine Kaffir, and we are therefore limiting each purchaser to six pounds.



Western Black-Hull Kaffir Grown in Scott County in 1919.

DON'T LET THE BUGS GET YOUR CROPS

Fight Them
At the Right Time
With the Right Material
With Good Equipment

GARDEN SPRAY CALENDAR

The insects which attack garden plants may be divided into two groups, those which eat or chew the leaves, stems or fruits of the plants and those which suck the plant juices.

Eating or chewing insects may be killed either by spraying with poisonous solutions or dusting powders on the plants which are attacked.

The insecticides used for chewing insects are Bug Death, Slug Shot, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and Calcium Arsenate.

Sucking insects, such as plant lice, cannot be killed by such insecticides as Paris Green, etc. For these use Bug Death Aphis, Black Leaf 40, Tobacco Dust, Whale Oil Soap or other soap solutions.

There are four essentials in spraying.

First—To spray promptly.

Second—At the right period.



Third—Using suitable apparatus.

Fourth—First class and correct material.

Crop	Name of Pest	Nature of Injury	Control
Cabbage	Green Worms	Large holes on leaves	1. Dust with Bug Death, Slug Shot, Arsenate of Lead, or equal parts Calcium Arsenate and powdered lime.
	Root Maggot	Stunted plants, injured stems	2. Saturate soil with diluted carbolic acid emulsion.
	Lice	Wilting and curling of leaves	3. Dust with Bug Death Aphis, or spray with solution of one teaspoonful Black Leaf 40 in one gallon of water in which $\frac{1}{4}$ bar common laundry soap has been dissolved.
Celery Cucumbers Melons Squash	Blight	Greyish brown patches on leaves and stem	4. Spray repeatedly with Bordeaux—3 ounces to one gallon of water.
	Striped Beetle	Leaves and stem eaten off clean	5. Dust with Bug Death or Slug Shot, dusting not only the leaves but also the stem and the ground around the plants. Spray with powdered Arsenate of Lead, $4\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls with 3 ounces Bordeaux Mixture to 1 gallon of water. Spray both sides of the leaves, the vines and the stems.
Egg Plant	Lice	Stunting and wilting of plant, unusually dark green color, sticky honey-dew on leaves	6. Treatment No. 3.
	Blight	Brown patches on leaves	7. Treatment No. 4.
Onions	Blight and Fruit Rot	Brown and yellow spots on leaves, brown rot of fruit	8. Treatment No. 4.
	Thrips	Straw-colored patches, drying up of leaves	9. Treatment No. 3.
Peas	Lice	Yellowing and wilting of vines	10. Treatment No. 3.
	Drop or Wilt	Complete wilting and collapse of plants	11. Replant on new soil. Avoid using manure fertilizer.
Lettuce	Colorado Potato Beetle	Defoliation of stems	12. Dust with Bug Death or Bug Death Aphis or Paris Green thoroughly mixed with powdered lime; 4 ounces Paris Green to $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces powdered lime; or use 1 ounce powdered Arsenate of Lead or Calcium Arsenate to each gallon of water as a spray.
	Blister Beetle	Defoliation of stems	13. Spray with 9 teaspoonfuls powdered Arsenate of Lead to each gallon of water.
Tomatoes	Tipburn	Browning and curling of leaves	14. Spray with 3 ounces Bordeaux to each gallon of water.
	Early Blight	Round brown or water-soaked spots	15. Treatment No. 14.
Sweet Corn	Fruit Worm	Punctures in fruit	16. Dust with powdered Arsenate of Lead and lime, equal quantities.
	Blossom End Rot	Black rot at tip end of fruit	17. Mulch with straw or irrigate between rows. Do not run water on the plants.
Potatoes	Leaf Blight	Browning and drooping of leaves	18. Treatment No. 4.
	Cut Worm	Plants cut just above ground	19. Make a bait of 1 ounce Paris Green, 3 pounds wheat bran, juice of half a lemon or orange and syrup or molasses. Make stiff dough. Sprinkle on ground at night. Keep poultry away from it.
	Ear Worm	Shuck and kernels of corn eaten up. "Wormy" ears.	20. Dust lightly powdered Arsenate of Lead on the silk when it emerges, adding a small quantity of powdered lime.

BUY YOUR INSECTICIDES FROM BARTELDES

We have at all times good stocks of

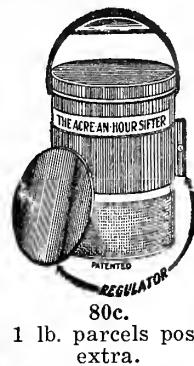
PARIS GREEN
BUG DEATH

ARSENALE OF LEAD LIME AND SULPHUR SLUG SHOT
BUG DEATH APHIS CALCIUM ARSENATE BLACK LEAF 40
SPRAY PUMPS AND DUSTERS BORDEAUX MIXTURE

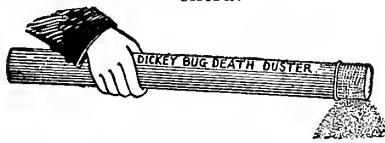
YOU NEED A GOOD SPRAY-PUMP OR DUSTER.



Auto Spray No. 1.
Galvanized Iron Tank,
\$9.00.
Brass Tank, \$12.00.

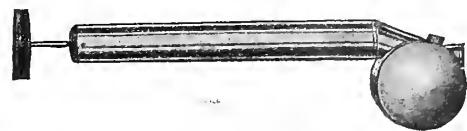


80c.
1 lb. parcels post extra.

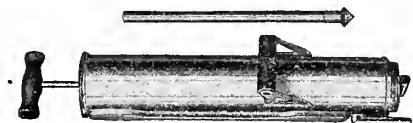


60c.
1 lb. parcels post extra.

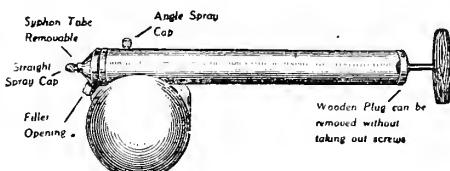
Auto Spray No. 25.
\$1.50.
2 lb. parcels post extra.



Barteldes' Faultless Sprayer.
70c—2 lb. parcels post extra.



The Duster Brown Duster.
\$2.75 each.



Auto Spray No. 25.

TWO BULBS FOR FRAGRANCE.

April and May is the time to plant tuberose bulbs and likewise madeira vine "toes." They do not need too early a start, because they must be protected from frosty weather.

The tuberose is the most fragrant of all the commoner garden plants. It is sure to bloom and furnish spikes of its waxy white dispensers of fragrance in almost any situation. It is benefited by plenty of water, but it stands drought very well.

Tuberoses of the double class bloom once and the bulb dies. The bulbs are so cheap it hardly pays to try to grow them from the offsets that form around the parent bulb. There is a single variety that blooms from year to year, but the double varieties, such as The Pearl, are much more desirable.

The old-fashioned madeira vine with its foam of tiny white fragrant flowers in late summer, dear to the hearts of our grandmothers, is once more gaining in popularity. It is a neat and handsome vine of quick growth for windows or porches, with clean, shining foliage and a speedy growth. The tubers are inexpensive and may be kept in the cellar each winter, once they are secured.

Tuberoses may be planted at any time, up to July for a succession of bloom. By planting the bulbs a week apart, they may be spread over three months.

SQUASH PORCUPINE.

Select a fine Hubbard squash and steam—not boil—a part of it until soft. With a stiff spoon scrape out every particle of the soft part, leaving a dry and thin shell; the part next the skin is always drier and sweeter. Put in a hot bowl and mash until smooth. To one quart of the squash add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of ginger, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat and reserve one cupful. To the remainder add two tablespoonfuls of cream, beat again, and pile in a hot, glass baking-dish. Rice the cupful reserved over the top, set in a hot oven until the tips begin to brown and serve.

CARROT SAVORY.

Cook until tender, one quart of thinly sliced winter carrots in boiling water to which has been added one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar. Fry two finely-chopped onions in three tablespoonfuls of margarine until a light brown, stir in four tablespoonfuls of flour, and then add slowly two cupfuls of strong stock of any kind, or the same amount of water in which two or three bouillon cubes have been dissolved. Then add one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika, a dash of cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful each of lemon juice and sugar, and salt, if needed. Let boil up, stirring continually, and pour over the carrots which have been drained and laid on strips of hot, buttered toast in a serving dish.

PLANT A HARDY GARDEN.



Peonies.

There is nothing quite so satisfactory as a nice hardy garden. These plants are vigorous growers and when once established require but little attention and will increase in size from year to year. Select a sunny corner or perhaps a place along the fence and make a hardy garden. You will enjoy it for years.

In setting out these plants it is well to bear in mind that they will remain in that place for years. Therefore, spade a liberal quantity of fertilizer into the soil and give the plants plenty of room.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF HARDY PLANTS.

2 Coreopsis	\$0.20	\$0.40
1 Gaillardia .....	.20	.20
2 Peonies .....	.30	.60
3 German Iris .....	.20	.60
2 Hardy Phlox .....	.25	.50
2 Shasta Daisy .....	.20	.40
2 Day Lilies .....	.20	.40
1 Japanese Iris .....	.20	.20
		\$3.30

SPECIAL PRICE, \$2.75 Postpaid.

PLANT NURSERY STOCK NOW.

Don't neglect to set out those trees and shrubs this year. You have been paying enormous prices for apples and other fruits for several years. Take steps right now to put an end to this expense. Set out some trees. They will be bearing before you know it.

Does your place look attractive and home-like to outsiders? An attractive home helps your standing in your community, gives you much enjoyment and increases the value of your property.

A few shrubs and ornamental trees cost so little and require so little care that everyone should set out a liberal quantity in the yard and around the house. Our catalog gives a good list with attractive prices.



Strawberries.

PRUNING SHRUBBERY.

June is the proper month to prune all shrubs that bloom before the leaves appear or at the same time. Cut them back to encourage new growth for next year, which will produce the bloom and get them into shape. Lilac bushes that have become unsightly and run all to top, leaving an unsightly and leafless base, may be headed back and encouraged to develop lower branches. This should be done sparingly, however.

Flowering almonds and golden bells should be deprived of some of their old wood, to encourage fresh and husky shoots from the base of the bush.

Syringas may be nipped into shape after they shed their bloom if they have stretched out of bounds or out of symmetrical shape. It is best to prune these early spring blooming shrubs in midsummer.

Pruning in the fall or spring is always done at the sacrifice of bloom. Late June pruning encourages growth which will mature in time for flowering wood.



THE GLORIOUS GLADIOLUS.

The gladiolus is the main standby in the flower garden at a time where there is not much of anything else for cutting, coming in just before the hardy annuals make their best display.

The gladiolus has been so improved and wonderfully developed that it is now our most gorgeous summer bulb. It has every color except a pure blue, but there are some exceptionally fine purples, violets, and lavenders. Baron Hulot with its pansy shades is a striking color.

Gladiolus like good soil but no fresh manure. Give them a well-filled patch and they will repay in size of bloom. They are very susceptible in this respect. Dig a hole in unspaded ground, chuck in the bulb and it will grow, but the spike will be small and the individual blooms small as a result. The gladiolus may now be had with individual flowers as almost six inches across.

The new strain of primulinus hybrids is a welcome addition. The primulinus variety was discovered growing at the foot of Zambesi Falls in Africa, all the gladiolus being originally natives of Africa and what are generally called cape bulbs. It was a pure yellow. The hybrids are all shades of yellow and scarlet in dazzling array, but the colors are softer than in the other varieties and in texture remind somewhat of the delicacy of the Darwin tulips.

It is a remarkably prolific bulb and blooms very small. Each bulb produces clusters of bulblets that look like a miniature bunch of grapes. These may be sown in the following spring and some of these tiny bulbs are likely to show flower. It is the easiest of all the gladiolus to grow and one of the finest for cutting. The flowers are more loosely disposed upon the spike which gives it a more graceful appearance when growing.

MIXED GLADIOLI BULBS: 6 for 40c, 12 for 65c, 25 for \$1.20. POSTPAID.

WHEN SOIL IS READY TO WORK.

Get busy as soon as the soil is in condition to be worked. This is the commonest advice to gardeners, but it has a kick-back. When is the soil in condition to be worked? Not just because the frost is out of the ground. It is a temptation to swing the fork or spade, but wait. Try only one spade or forkful. If it turns over all in one piece, and a blow from the digging tool merely cleaves it at the point of contact, don't dig any more. It is too wet.

Don't start digging until the soil is sufficiently dried out to break up easily. Nothing is gained by too much speed. If it is so wet that you leave a track, wait a bit. Your plants ought to

be waiting in boxes, to be transplanted, at least a good portion of them, or in a hotbed or cold frame. Wherever your foot sinks in, the soil is packed, and gives the makings of a lump or clod.

If spaded or forked over while too wet, you are bound to have a lot of lumps that will be troublesome, and you cannot give the soil the proper tilth for seed sowing or for young seedlings to be transplanted.

The ground is in condition to be worked when it will break up readily. Don't start before that time.

A VEGETABLE FOR DECORATION.

Every garden needs a few plants of parsley, if only to ornament a bowl of salad with a feathery green frill around it. It is hard to escape parsley in any restaurant or hotel. Chefs have the parsley habit violently. One of the invariable accompaniments of the kitchen is a bowl of finely chopped parsley and potatoes; meats and stews are likely to receive a sprinkling of parsley before they come to the table.

Parsley is used by the bushel in the hotels and restaurants in large cities.

It is an easy plant to grow once the seed germinates, but when you plant parsley be patient, for it takes pretty close to a month for it to come up, unless the seed is soaked for a few hours in luke-warm water before planting to give it a start. Half a dozen plants will furnish a goodly supply of the handsome ferny foliage to garnish dishes or to be used in flavoring.

Parsley is especially valuable as a flavoring for soup stocks, the leaves being dropped in whole, so they can be picked out easily if a clear stock or soup is desired, or finely chopped to distribute the flavor more quickly. The flavoring is an oil that needs heat to start it.

However, the raw leaves give a delicate flavor somewhat resembling celery when chopped fine and mixed with various foods.

Parsley needs to be about six inches apart. It is a biennial and once started is good for two years, surviving the winter, and will continue to give a good crop the second year if the seed stalks are pinched out when they appear. The curl comes out of the leaves when the seed stalk starts.

The moss curled varieties are the best to plant.



Sudan Grass

THE WONDER CROP

In 1914 Sudan was practically unknown in the middle west and yet in 1919, only five years later, 108,644 acres of Sudan were planted in Kansas alone. This planting yielded a hay crop worth \$2,816,702.75. That is one reason why Sudan is called "The Wonder Crop."

Another and perhaps the better reason is that Sudan thrives under so many different and such adverse conditions. It was brought to this country by the United States Department of Agriculture for the express purpose of helping to solve the feed problems of the farmers living in the dry sections of Texas. It was such a complete success that its fame has spread, not only throughout Texas and neighboring states, but over the entire country.

If you have ever gone through a period of extreme heat and drought you know what the feed problem is at such a time. Here is where Sudan is a life-saver. This grass is acclimated to dry weather and keeps right on growing when other grasses shrivel and die out.

There are times, of course, when the weather is so extremely hot and dry that even Sudan will not grow. But when a little rain comes Sudan immediately brightens up and is growing right along before other grasses have shown signs of life.

Sudan laughs at droughts and rejoices when it rains. This is one variety that will stand dry weather and still thrive under conditions of heavy rainfall and irrigation.

Under favorable conditions some very heavy yields have been secured. Yields as high as 15,000 pounds of sound dry hay to the acre have been reported. This yield of $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre is an exception, but many farmers would be satisfied with a crop of 4 or even 3 tons to the acre.

The seeding cost of Sudan is very low. For a seed crop, from 2 to 4 pounds of seed are planted per acre. This makes the seed cost from 12 to 24 cents per acre. When drilled for hay or pasture from 15 to 25 pounds are used per acre. The seed cost in this case is from 90c to \$1.50 per acre.

Buy good seed, wait until your soil is thoroughly warm and you will have no trouble in getting a good stand. Wait until corn planting time or even a little later if the weather is a little backward.

The general practice is to cut the first crop for hay, the second for seed and the third for hay or pasture until frost kills it. Sudan is a sure money maker. Give it a trial.

We grow Sudan on a very large scale, sell carloads of the seed and can at all times supply you with the very best and cleanest seed at lowest market prices. See our pink list for prices and let us send you a sample to show quality.



The Barteldes Seed Co.



"PINK LIST"

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER

Today's prices including sacks but not freight, express or parcels post charges which must be paid by the customer. These prices are subject to market fluctuations but do not hesitate to send in your order. If prices have changed you will be notified and in all cases you will get full value for your money.

Order our SUNFLOWER BRAND and you will get the best seed to be had.

ALFALFA

	Bu.	100 lb				
Alfalfa, Sunflower.....	\$12.00	\$20.00	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	37.00		
Alfalfa, Fancy.....	10.80	18.00	Italian Rye Grass.....	11.00	SEED CORN	
Alfalfa, Choice.....	9.60	16.00	Perennial Rye Grass.....	11.00	If wanted graded, add 10c per peck and	
Alfalfa, Prime.....	8.40	14.00	Brome Grass.....	20.00	25c per bushel.	
Alfalfa, Grimm's.....	39.00	65.00	Teosinte..... .75c per pound			

HULLED BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER

White Blossom, Sweet Clover						
Sunflower.....	8.40	14.00				
White Blossom, Fancy.....	7.80	13.00				
White Blossom, Choice.....	7.20	12.00				
Yellow Blossom.....	10.20	17.00				
Unhulled White Blossom.....		9.00				

CLOVERS

Red Clover, Sunflower.....	12.60	21.00				
Red Clover, Fancy.....	12.00	20.00				
Red Clover, Choice.....	11.40	19.00				
Mammoth Clover, Sunflower	15.00	25.00				
Mammoth Clover, Fancy.....	14.40	24.00				
White Clover, Sunflower.....	40.80	68.00				
White Clover, Fancy.....	37.20	62.00				
White Clover, Choice.....	34.20	57.00				
White Clover, Prime.....				Bu.		
Alsiike Clover, Sunflower.....	16.89	28.00			100 lb	
Alsiike Clover, Fancy.....	15.69	26.00				
Alsiike Clover, Choice.....	15.00	25.00				
Alsiike Clover, Prime.....	14.40	24.00				
Burr Clover.....		45.00				
Crimson Clover.....		14.00				
Japan Clover.....		32.00				
Esparsette Clover.....		22.00				

MILLETS

German Mill +, Sunflower.....	\$ 1.60	\$ 3.20				
German Millet, Fancy.....	1.59	3.00				
German Millet, Choice.....	1.40	2.80				
German Millet, Prime.....	1.30	2.60				
Common Millet, Sunflower....	1.50	3.00				
Common Millet, Fancy.....	1.40	2.80				
Common Millet, Choice.....	1.25	2.50				
Siberian Millet, Fancy.....	1.50	3.00				
Siberian Millet, Choice.....	1.49	2.80				
Siberian Millet, Prime.....	1.25	2.50				
Japanese Millet.....		9.00				
Hog or Broom Corn Millet....		3.00				
White Wonder Millet.....		1.60				
Pearl Millet.....		20.00				

GRASS SEEDS

Red Top, Sunflower.....	\$ 2.45	\$17.50				
Red Top, Fancy.....	2.30	16.00				
Red Top, Choice.....	2.15	15.00				
Orchard Grass, Sunflower....	2.65	18.00				
Orchard Grass, Fancy.....	2.45	17.00				
Orchard Grass, Choice.....	2.30	16.00				
Timothy, Sunflower.....	3.95	8.50				
Timothy, Fancy.....	3.70	8.00				
Timothy, Choice.....	3.45	7.50				
Timothy, Prime.....	3.25	7.00				
English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue, Sunflower....	5.40	24.00				
Fancy.....	5.00	22.00				
Choice.....	4.50	20.00				
Prime.....	4.00	18.00				
Kentucky Blue Grass, Sunflower.....	4.60	32.00				
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy.....	4.00	28.00				
Rhodes Grass.....	55.00					
Johnson Grass.....		12.00				

SEED POTATOES

		25 lb	100 lb		
Irish Cobbler.....		\$ 1.00	\$ 3.50		
Early Six Weeks.....		1.00	3.00		
Triumph.....		1.25	4.50		
Early Ohio (Re River).....		1.00	3.50		
Kaw Valley Ohio.....		1.00	3.00		
Rural New Yorker.....		1.00	3.50		

BLATCHFORD'S PRODUCTS

	25 lb	50 lb	100 lb
Calf Meal.....	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.85	\$ 5.50
MLT; Mash.....	1.50	2.90	5.60
Pig's Meal.....	1.60		
Egg Mash.....	1.30		4.50
Pig Meal.....	1.50	2.85	5.50

	5lb	10lb	25lb	100lb
Donkey's Buttermilk Starting Food	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.85	\$ 7.00	

These prices are for quantities of 25 lbs. or $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. and over. On quantities less than $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or 25 lbs. but over 10 lbs. please add 1c per pound to these prices. On quantity less than 10 lbs. please add 2c per pound.

A RUSH ORDER

FROM _____

TOWN _____

R. D. _____

BOX _____

STATE _____

For

Barteldes

SEED CO.

KANSAS
SEED HOUSE

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

PLANT

Barteldes
SEEDS



Kansas Standard.

The tomatoes are exposed to the sun and can ripen more evenly and more quickly than if the ground. There is less liability to rot and it is a simple matter to knock off and destroy the tomato worm if it appears.

A plant that would make a hundred branches, will get along nicely with three, and it is a handsome sight along in August when it is as high as your head and adorned with luscious, ripe tomatoes.

It will have to be watched every week, as branches keep starting, no matter how fast you pinch them out. The tomato is nothing if not industrious.

BEANS AS ORNAMENTAL VINES.

During the war gardening campaign, one Chicago housewife had a brilliant inspiration which resulted in a permanent institution. She grows pole beans on her back porch. Previous to the war the porch boxes had supported morning glories which were trained on strings to shade the back porch from the southern sun. She decided to sacrifice the morning glory and try some bean vines. She planted Golden Cluster Wax pole beans. They furnished the shade and a number of messes of wax beans. She had fifteen vines which received excellent care and as the beans were kept picked the vines kept on bearing until frost. Here is an idea for thrifty housewives who have porches or windows to shade. Besides, it was a handy matter to harvest the beans.

POTATOES AND PARSLEY

Here is a recipe in which parsley cuts an important figure by way of giving a distinctive and characteristic flavoring. It is a quick and attractive way to prepare potatoes.

Cut four good sized or half a dozen medium sized potatoes into half-inch cubes or chunks of about that diameter and drop them into boiling water and cook ten minutes. Have a frying pan ready with butter hot, or lard, if butter is not desired. Chop a small clove of garlic and enough parsley to make a heaping teaspoonful together very fine. Add to the potatoes, turning them frequently to distribute and incorporate the parsley and garlic. Fry until nicely brown. Onion may be substituted for garlic if the latter is not liked, but a larger quantity of onion is needed and the flavor is not so good, as the garlic and parsley blend well.

TRAINING TOMATOES.

It is generally agreed that training tomatoes to a single stem is the best method for the ordinary home garden. In fact some sort of training to keep the tomato off the ground is advisable, except where they are grown in such quantity that it is impracticable. The tomato vine needs a lot of attention to train it properly, but the quantity and quality of the fruit, together with the ease with which it may be gathered, compared with the old system of scrambling around along a tangle of vines upon the ground which have taken roots at the joints and created a miniature jungle.

A six-foot stake is none too tall for a tomato vine. Have it a good, strong stake, too. As soon as the young plant has taken root after transplanting and has started its upward growth, it is time to train it. When it is a foot high, tie it gently to the stake with a strip of cloth. Strings are likely to cut the stem. Even raffia is likely to injure the stem. It will need to be tied every week, as growth is rapid once it gets a start.

A tomato is a great ramifier. It will start branching before it gets very far along in the world and these branches will branch, and these again if given the chance. Keep it to two branches. Pinch off all the rest. Tie these loosely to the stake so there will be three bearing stalks at most. Many people believe that two is sufficient and much easier to care for. If convenient, it is a good plan to connect the stakes with wires or strong cord and train these branches horizontally. But the up or pillar form, does the business in first style.



Income and Expense

With Vegetables - Fresh From
Your Own Garden and Grown From

Barteldes
SEEDS

Bridge that Gap!

SOME BARGAINS IN SEEDS

SPECIAL VEGETABLE PACKET COLLECTION.

1 Pkt. Beans, Barteldes Stringless Green-pod	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Beans, Golden Wax.....	.05
1 Pkt. Beans, Kentucky Wonder.....	.05
1 Pkt. Beets, Barteldes Early Blood Turnip .....	.05
1 Pkt. Carrot, Oxheart .....	.05
1 Pkt. Beets, Half Long Red.....	.05
1 Pkt. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam.....	.05
1 Pkt. Sweet Corn, Country Gentleman.....	.05
1 Pkt. Cucumber, Davis Perfect.....	.05
1 Pkt. Lettuce, Barteldes Denver Market .....	.05
1 Pkt. Lettuce, New York or Wonderful..	.10
1 Pkt. Musk Melon, Burrell Gem.....	.05
1 Pkt. Water Melon, Tom Watson.....	.05
1 Pkt. Onion, Prizetaker .....	.05
1 Pkt. Parsley, New Emerald.....	.05
1 Pkt. Peas, Gradius .....	.05
1 Pkt. Peas, Champion of England.....	.05
1 Pkt. Radish, Crimson Giant Globe.....	.05
1 Pkt. Radish, Icicle .....	.05
1 Pkt. Radish, Barteldes Glass .....	.05
1 Pkt. Tomato, Kansas Standard.....	.05
1 Pkt. Tomato, Ponderosa .....	.05
1 Pkt. Turnip, Early White Egg.....	.05

\$1.20

Special Price, 95c postpaid

EASY-TO-GROW FLOWER SEED COLLECTION.

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum.....	\$0.05
1 Pkt. Asters, Giant Crego.....	.10
1 Pkt. Cosmos, mixed.....	.10
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine.....	.10
1 Pkt. Four O'Clock.....	.05
1 Pkt. Marigold .....	.10
1 oz. Dwarf Nasturtium.....	.15
1 Pkt. Petunia .....	.05
1 Pkt. Phlox .....	.05
1 oz. Spencer Sweet Peas.....	.15
1 Pkt. Colossal Zinnia.....	.15

\$1.05

Special Price, 85c postpaid

COMBINATION OFFER BOTH VEGETABLE AND FLOWER COLLECTIONS

For \$1.70 postpaid

RIGBY PTG. CO. K. C., MO.

